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ABSTRACT

Prepared for use in grade five, this language arts curriculum guide bases its reading strand on "Trails to Treasure" (Ginn 100), its English strand on "Roberts English Series" (Harcourt), its spelling strand on "Sound and Sense in Spelling" (Harcourt), and its handwriting strand on "Better Handwriting for You" (Noble and Noble). Some of the divisions in the guide are given to general and specific objectives for language arts, time allotments, a linguistic program for grade five, a proofreading checklist for written composition, reading, an informal reading inventory, reading materials, suggested stories for oral reading, spelling, handwriting, listening, literature, and oral composition. (HOD)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

GRADE 5

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VERMILION PARISH LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM GUIDE

1970

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
TITLE III
A COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LEARNING

Return to Principal upon
termination of assignment.

English Language Arts Curriculum Guide
Intermediate Elementary Level

GRADE FIVE

Under the Direction
of
Leo C. Saporito
English Specialist
Vermilion Parish Schools

Issued by
Vermilion Parish School Board
Dr. Joseph C. Kite, Superintendent
1970

FOREWORD

Over the years the Vermilion Parish Public Schools have had a successful English Language Arts program, but while the whole pace of life around us is being changed beyond recognition, we cannot stand still. As we look to the future, we can be sure of one thing--change will be the pervasive characteristic of our lives.

Our English Language Arts curriculum and instructional program must be flexible and resilient enough to meet the test of change and new developments as they occur in field of English Language Arts. Teachers and administrators must hold in constant review the existing program and make necessary changes and adaptations that will enable students to function effectively in our contemporary society.

This curriculum guide is the product of a cooperative effort involving teachers and administrative and supervisory personnel. I feel the curriculum committee under the direction of Mr. Leo C. Saporito has done an excellent job of preparing this guide, which should make it simpler and easier for teachers to complete more successfully the teaching of English Language Arts.

This is a tentative guide. Your active involvement and participation in the continuing development and strengthening of our English Language Arts curriculum is encouraged. The curriculum committee will welcome suggestions and comments from

teachers and parents throughout the school year. Revisions and modifications of the guide will be made as required and/or deemed necessary.

Schools in this country have set the pattern for the world by making room for every child, but that objective is being superseded by another--quality education for every child. This is the objective for our schools--a system for all, dedicated to the pursuit of excellence.

I urge all teachers to work diligently in helping children achieve success with this program and, in so doing, help our school system achieve a higher standard of excellence.

Joseph C. Kite, PH.D.
Superintendent of Schools

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The construction of this curriculum guide is an outstanding example of cooperation in the process of curriculum development in the Vermilion Parish Schools. The guide is the culmination of efforts of teachers, administrators, and consultants working together. Such an organization approaches the ideal of total-staff involvement.

Special gratitude is expressed to Nelwyn M. Musumeche, Mildred A. Guidry and Sue F. Hargrave for interpreting and typing our scribbling, to Wilmer Geoffroy for the printing of the guide, to Jeanne P. Sellers for assistance with research.

English Language Arts Curriculum Committee
Intermediate Elementary Level

GRADE FIVE

Thomas J. Guidry - Principal
East Abbeville Elementary School

Floyd Guidry - Teacher, Grade Eight
Abbeville Junior High School

Ann B. Langlinais - Teacher, Grade Five
E. Broussard High School

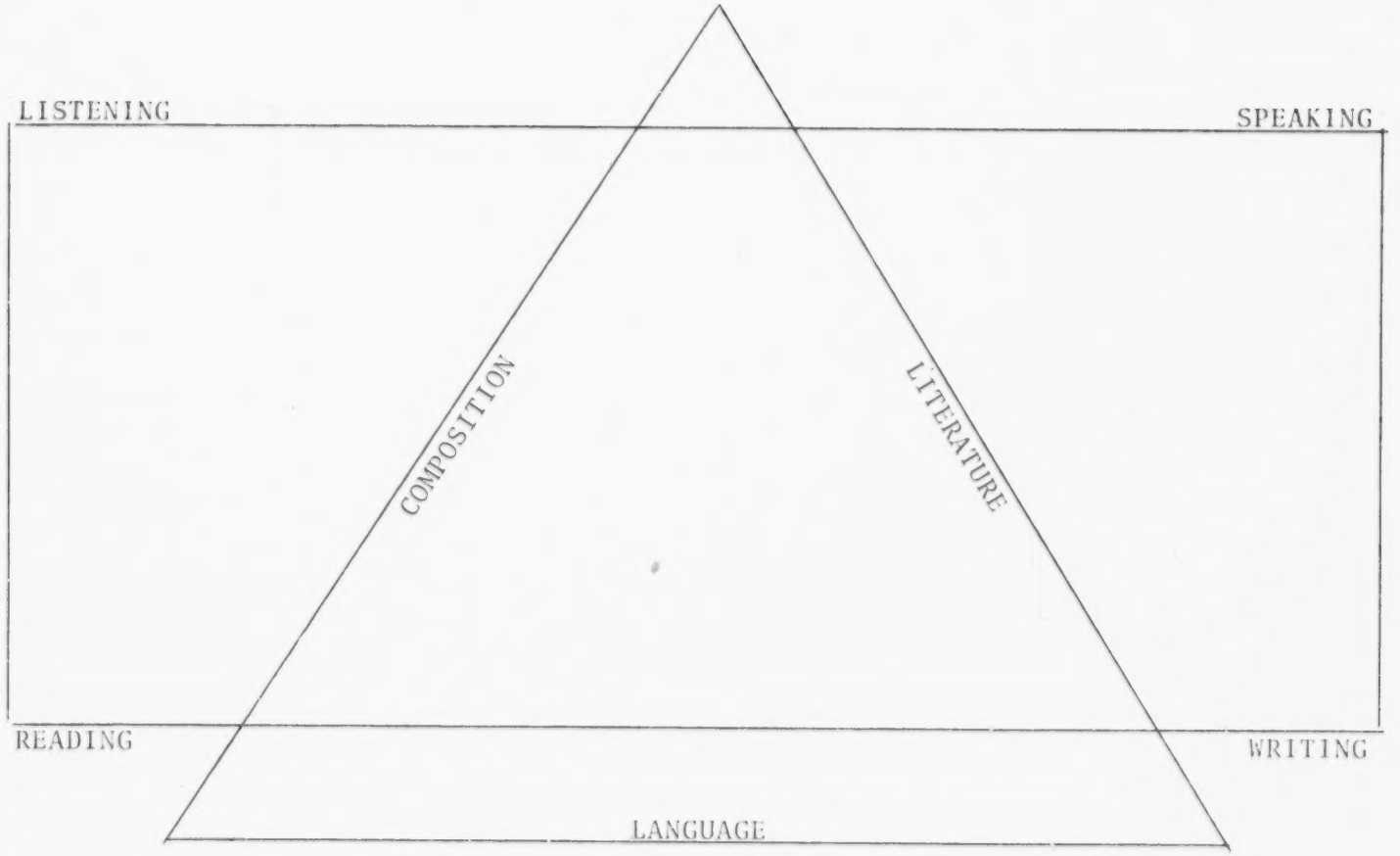
Joan B. Hollier - Master Teacher
Intermediate Grades

VERMILION PARISH SCHOOLS

Philosophy of Education

The Vermilion Parish Schools have the responsibility to provide educational opportunities which will prepare the individual for the society in which he lives and equip him with the necessary skills, attitudes, habits of mind, kinds of knowledge and understanding that will be his instrument for evaluating and effecting worthwhile changes in himself and mankind.

These responsibilities can best be achieved and sustained when the school system works in concert with the home, church, and community to promote the growth and development of the individual and of society.



ENGLISH DEFINED: English is comprised of language skills--listening, speaking, reading, writing--along with the three related areas of English content: language, composition, and literature. By this definition English consists of both content and skills. The definition makes possible a determination of what belongs in an English course and of how to set priorities in time and emphasis.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

Introduction

There is no subject of greater value for the child than English Language Arts. All future learning and academic success is dependent upon the acquisition of reasonable facility in the language arts--the ability to think clearly and to organize thoughts effectively in order to become proficient in reading, writing, listening, and speaking. To think and to communicate with others is basic to all human behavior.

The child's understanding and appreciation of his surroundings, his interpretation of his own experiences, and his ability to meet the challenge of an expanding world are largely dependent upon his mastery of the English language. The usage of his language plays a major part in determining the quality of his life.

In a broad sense, the language arts may be thought of as the skills which are receptive and those which are expressive. The receptive skills permit a person to receive ideas from others. The expressive language skills permit the expression of ideas to others.

The approach to language affects the depth of learning. The child needs careful guidance and a well-developed program to understand his language so that he can manipulate it to serve his needs.

General Objectives

1. To help the child acquire an appreciation of the development, the power, and the significance of language as a tool for communication.

2. To assist the child to become efficient in the language arts skills of reading, listening, observing, oral and written expression, spelling and handwriting.

3. To contribute to the growth of each individual child in ability to communicate ideas correctly, effectively, fluently, and interestingly.

4. To diagnose the limitations of all students and to meet the individual needs.

5. To construct a sequential program through the interaction of literature, composition, and language.

Specific Objectives

1. Listening

1. To provide readiness for listening activities.
2. To select appropriate materials for listening purposes.
3. To help the child recognize desirable physical and psychological aspects of listening situations.
4. To teach the child how to decide at which level of listening he should function.
5. To teach the child to become more discriminating in his listening.

II. Reading

1. To teach every child to read to the best of his ability.
2. To develop in every child reading habits and skills at his own rate of learning.

II. Reading (Cont'd)

3. To make the child increasingly aware of the purposes for which he reads, and of his progress in reading.
4. To develop in the child the ability to use reading materials independently.
5. To provide for the child with a balanced and varied program of reading activities.

III. Literature

1. To help the child acquire desirable reading interests, tastes, and attitudes.
2. To help the child discover the values of reading and to get into the habit of spending some of his uncommitted time in reading.
3. To help the child read in a variety of materials, both poetry and prose.
4. To acquaint the child with the literary heritage of the human race.

III. Literature (Cont'd)

5. To develop a realization of the power and beauty of our language.
6. Ultimately, to promote the personal and social adjustment of the child.

IV. Oral Expression

1. To help the child develop facility in spontaneity of effective language expression.
2. To assist the child in learning to speak to and with people with no inhibitions other than those imposed by good social usage.
3. To aid the child in developing facility in functional language activities such as:
   a. Participating in discussions
   b. Carrying on conversations
   c. Telephoning
   d. Giving directions

IV. Oral Expression (Cont'd)

e. Story telling

f. Dramatizing

g. Carrying on simple parliamentary procedures

V. Written Expression

1. To provide many opportunities for a child to write.
2. To teach the child the process of focusing on, organizing, and developing his ideas into effective and meaningful language.
3. To help the child develop functional facility in written expression by providing the type of writing activities which society expects of its educated citizens.
4. To teach handwriting and spelling as a means to written expression.
5. To aid the child in evaluating his own speaking and writing in regard to content, organization, and presentation.

V. Written Expression (Cont'd)

6. To help the child to grow and take delight in expressing himself creatively.
7. To help the child become aware of reading as a stimulus for expression of one's thoughts and feelings.

VI. Language

1. To help the child become aware of the importance of oral and written language as a vehicle of human communication.
2. To teach that language is a system of arbitrary symbols, both oral and written, that can be manipulated to communicate thoughts and feelings.
3. To teach the child the basic structures and patterns in the English language, both oral and written.
4. To develop the understanding that language changes in and through history.

VI. Language (Continued)

5. To teach the child the various areas of language study--reading, listening, writing, speaking.
6. To assist the child in making reasonable judgments about the language pervading his environment.
7. To encourage the child to choose language appropriate to the situation.
8. To encourage the child to be receptive to changes which develop in his language and environment.
9. To foster the acceptance of language differences of others.
10. To provide the child with opportunities to express himself fluently, audibly with order, logic and a variety of usage.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS - GRADE 5

Suggested Time Allotments

Linguistics		50 min.
Reading		60 min.
	Basal text	60%
	Supplementary materials	20%
	Free reading	20%
Spelling and Handwriting		15 min.

Adopted Texts for Language Arts

Reading:	Ginn 100 Edition Trails to Treasure
English:	Harcourt Brace & World Roberts English Series 5
Spelling:	Harcourt Brace & World Sound and Sense in Spelling 5
Handwriting:	Noble and Noble Better Handwriting For You 5

The time blocks as established by this committee are not designed to be adhered to unalterably by every teacher. They are designed rather to provide a general basis, or a time guide, whereby each teacher can endeavor to teach effectively the ten parts of The Roberts English Series, as presented by the publishers, in approximately thirty weeks of actual time. Further study by teachers using this linguistic program will be needed if we are to establish more exact teaching time schedules for developing fully the reading passage and the grammar strand in each section of the textbook.

This committee realizes fully the problems encountered with the initial implementation of a linguistics program. Children who encounter the series for the first time in the fifth or the sixth grade are faced with difficulties. These children must be provided with materials for review, reteaching, and catching-up. Diagnostic testing, as provided in the workbook, should precede the selection and use of these materials. It is understandable that all of this takes time and delays the rate of progress. The first step toward the elimination of these obstacles is the full implementation of the linguistics program at all elementary grade levels.

The Roberts English Series is a sequential linguistics program which builds and provides a continuity of progression. For this reason, we believe that the teacher

must teach the lessons in the same order they are presented in the text. Each lesson presupposes what went before. It may often be necessary to go back for reteaching of parts that have not been learned well enough, but the teacher should never skip parts or lessons in hope of "advancing" more readily or "covering" the book. Skipping intermittent lessons or parts will only cause bewilderment and confusion among students.

This committee believes, further, that the record album which accompanies the text is a necessary and vital part of the total program. Selective use of the workbook which accompanies the text makes it possible for the child to put into actual practice the linguistic skills which are taught from the textbook. Undue emphasis and unnecessary use of the workbook can prove to be too time-consuming.

Supplementing the basal text with traditional, nonlinguistic materials and drills is not recommended. Proper evaluation of this program demands that the Roberts Linguistics Program be developed to its fullest extent.

Much emphasis in this series is based upon written composition. In grades four, five, and six the primary purpose of composition is to foster creative expression and to develop the skills of writing. Special care must be taken to encourage and not to discourage creativity. Therefore, grading, criticizing, and marking of papers at these grade levels by the teacher is not recommended. The skills of writing can be best

developed when the child acquires the ability to proofread and evaluate his own compositions. It is the teacher's responsibility, through praise and encouragement, to provide the proper motivation for a disciplined program of self-correction.

Seventh grade students should be introduced to the high school method for evaluating written composition. At this time compositions will be read, corrected, graded, and returned by the teacher. The students will correct and revise their papers according to a standard procedure. A copy of the high school grading system for written compositions is included in the guides for seventh and eighth grade.

CURRICULUM GUIDE - LANGUAGE - GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 1 Three weeks "First Sight"	Sounds in speech and Writing	Parts of Sentences			Record 5A
"Buffalo Dusk" and Indian Children"	Simple vowels	Parts of the predicate after be	Record 5B Side 1 Band 2	Descriptive Paragraph	Record 5A Grading of written composition is not recommended at this level.
"Eldorado"	VCe vowels	Adjectives	Etymology		Record 5A
"Pop Goes the Weasel"	Other vowel Sounds /oo/ /au/ /oi/ /ou/	Adjectives in noun phrases		Friendly Letter	Tests and Review

CURRICULUM GUIDE - LANGUAGE - GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 2 Three weeks A Poem - "Pocahontas"	Some Simple Consonant Sounds	Articles			Record 5A Dictionary Lesson
A Poem - "Country Trucks"	Consonant Sounds /ch/ /j/	Null Article		Descriptive paper to write	
A Poem - "What Do We Plant?"	Consonant Sounds /j/, /f/, and /v/	Review of Adjective Transformation			Dictionary Lesson
A Poem - "The Monkeys and the Crocodile"	Consonant Sounds /s/ and /z/	Another use of be		Paper to Write	Record 5A Tests and Review

CURRICULUM GUIDE - LANGUAGE - GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 3 Three weeks A Story - "The Sorcerer's Apprentice Part 1	Sounds /sh/ and /zh/	Tense and Time Practice with be plus ing	Etymology	Descriptive Paper to Write	Teaching whole story at once sustains interest Record 5A
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Second Part)	Sounds /th/ and /~~th~~/ Spelling forms of Verbs	Function of Noun Phrases	Etymology		Dramatization Record 5A
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (Third Part)	Sounds /m/, /n/, and /ng/	Possessive Transformation		Paper to Write (Descriptive)	Record 5A
End of story (Fourth Part)	Sounds /l/ and /r/ Other forms of Possessive	Review Articles and Adjectives Transformation			Tests and Review

CURRICULUM GUIDE - LANGUAGE - GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 4 Three weeks A Poem - "The Kitten at Play"	Consonant Sounds /y/, /w/, and /h/ Syllables				Record 5A Dictionary
A Song - "Titwillow"	Stress on accented syllables	Morphemes		An Investigation	Record 5A
Two Poems - "B's the Bus" "Funny the Way Different Cars Start"	Morpheme ing vowel /ə/	Adverbials of Manner		Paragraph to Write	
A Poem - "I Like to See it Lap the Miles"		Adverbials of Manner		Paper to Write	Record 5A Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 5 Three weeks A Passage from Alice in Wonderland - Part 1 "Mock Turtle's Schooling"	Spelling Sound /ə/	Good and Well Morpheme er Adverbials	Discussion	Composition- A Report on Lewis Carroll	Teaching whole story at once sustains interest
Alice in Wonderland - Second Part "Mock Turtle's Schooling"	Sound /ə/ in weak syllables	ly morphemes	Etymology		
A Poem - "Father William" (Stanzas one to four)		Morphemes and Syllables		A Letter to Write	Teaching whole story at once sustains interest Record 5A
A Poem - "Father William" (Stanzas five to eight)	Sounds /ə -r/	Another er morpheme	Etymology		Tests and Review Record 5A

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 6 Three weeks A Poem - "Sea Fever"	Spelling ar	Compari- son Transfor- mation		A Descrip- tion to Write	Record 5A
A Poem - "The Glove and the Lions" (Stanzas one and two)	Sound Changes Review: endings /ə-r/ Spelling vowel /e/	Review of predicates	Etymology		Teaching whole story at once sustains interest Record 5A
"The Glove and the Lions" (Stanzas three and four)	Other spellings for /ē/ Tense mor- phemes			Paper to Write	Record 5A
A Poem - "To A Black Greyhound"	Weakly stress- ed Syllables with Sound /ɨ/	Be and morpheme ing			Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 7 Three weeks A Poem - "A Red, Red Rose"	Ending Sounds /ə -l/	Have and the participle Morpheme		A Report to Write	Record 5A
A Poem - "The White Rabbit's Verses"	Special Possessive forms of Pronouns Ending le or el Irregular participles	Review of personal pronouns			Record 5A
A Poem - "Lochinvar" (Stanzas one to four)	Review-Spelling le el Irregular Participles				Teaching whole story at once sustains interest Record 5A
"Lochinvar" (Stanzas five to eight)	More about stress More irregular participles				Record 5A Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 8 Three weeks A Story - "The Boomer Fireman's Fast Sooner Hound" Part 1	Morpheme feel Principal parts of verbs	Review of Morpheme Strings		Reports to Write	Teaching whole story at once sustains interest
A Story -(Second Part) "The Boomer Fireman's Fast Sooner Hound"	Endings ile and il Practice with principal parts		Usage of Language		
Story - (Third Part) "The Boomer Fireman's Fast Sooner Hound"	Practice with participles	Reflexive form of personal pronouns		Report to Write	
Story - (Fourth Part) "The Boomer Fireman's Fast Sooner Hound"		Review of forms of predicate	Verbs lie, lay, let, leave		Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE		GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary	Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 9 Three weeks						
A Poem - "Abou Ben Adhem"		Words ending in /ə -n/	Comparison transformation	Etymology		Record 5A
A Poem - "A Legend of Lake Okefinokee" (First Part)		Rhyme <u>en</u> morpheme	-Practice with comparisons -Compare with more		A Letter to Write	Teaching whole story at once sustains interest Record 5A
A Poem - "A Legend of Lake Okefinokee" (Second Part)		Other words ending in /ə -n/	Practice with <u>er</u> and <u>more</u> Modals		A Story to Write	Record 5A
A Poem - "Spring"		/ə -n/ words spelled <u>ain</u> and <u>in</u> Past tense forms of Modals		Etymology		Tests and Review

A LINGUISTICS PROGRAM
GRADE 5

LITERATURE	GRAMMAR		COMPOSITION		COMMENTS
Vocabulary Meaning	Phonology	Syntax	Oral	Written	
PART 10 Three weeks					
A Poem - "A Dog (As Seen by the Cat)"	Review of /ə-r/	Negative sentences		A Paper to Write	Record 5A
A Poem - "The Naughty Boy"	Review /ə-l/	Negative sentences comparisons with as			
A Poem - "Jonathan Bing Does Arithmetic"	Spelling Words Pronounced /t-u/ Review /ə-n/ Contractions with not	Negative sentences			
A Poem - "The Shepherd to His Love"	Spelling of suffixes Contractions			A Paper to Write	Record 5A Tests and Review

PROOFREADING CHECKLIST FOR WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Appearance

- Margins (top, bottom, right, left)
- Handwriting
- Indentions
- Title centered
- Skip a line after title
- Neatness
- Writing materials (paper and pen)

Mechanics

- Capitalization
- Punctuation
- Spelling

Sentence Structure

- Grammar essentials for particular grade
- Run-on sentences
- Sentence fragments
- Variety of sentences

Organization and Originality

- Organization
  - Logical arrangement of sentences
  - Topic sentence
  - Satisfying conclusion
  - Beginning new paragraphs
  - Unity (sticking to the subject)
  - Developing topic completely
- Originality
  - Imagination
  - Better word choice
  - Creative and independent writing

INTRODUCTION TO READING

A systematic, co-ordinated program of reading instruction is needed throughout the elementary and junior high schools. It is for this reason that the Ginn Basic Reading Program has been adopted and extended through grades seven and eight.

While some seventh and eighth grade pupils may be ready for reading taught as a literature class, most of these pupils are in need of acquiring more reading skills and reinforcing those skills already learned.

Incidental reading instruction at any grade level, including the upper grades, does not produce the same results as a planned program. The abundance of supplementary materials present in our schools is indeed, an asset. Yet, care must be taken to assure that these materials are part of a planned program. To avoid their incidental use and to insure a planned program, these supplementary materials have been placed in the program. Our effort was to relate them to the basal reader by content and skills.

Because of the Ginn program's completeness, by way of its continuity in growth of abilities, variety of activities, organization of

experiences, and content of important ideas, we strongly recommend the reading teacher's close adherence to the program. The importance of the teacher's manual and it being closely followed cannot be too strongly emphasized.

This program is going to be evaluated carefully. The Ginn Achievement Test, which accompanies each test, will be administered in addition to the Stanford Achievement Test. The most important factor in the evaluation process will be the opinions of the reading teachers.

INFORMAL READING INVENTORY

The purpose of an informal reading inventory is to help teachers determine the reading levels of children in their classrooms. Various simple techniques may be used to administer the inventory. Descriptions of these techniques may be found in the Ginn manual, the Caddo Parish materials, or in The Graded Selections for Informal Reading Diagnosis by Nila Benton Smith which may be found in the Professional Library. The results are to be filed in the child's cumulative records.

DETERMINING READING LEVELS

1. Independent Level - The highest level at which the child can read with full understanding and without difficulty.
   (a) Comprehension: 90% or better accuracy
   (b) Freedom from symptoms of tension
   (c) Rhythmical oral reading: 99% or better accuracy in word recognition, conversational tone, etc. (not more than one unknown word in each 20 words)

2. Instructional Level - The level at which systematic instruction can be initiated.
   (a) Comprehension: 75% minimum
   (b) Freedom from symptoms of tension
   (c) Rhythmical oral reading: 95% or better accuracy in word recognition, conversational tone, etc. (not more than one unknown word in each 20 words)

3. Frustration Level - The level at which the individual is thwarted and reading success is impossible.
   (a) Comprehension: 50% or less
   (b) Symptoms: tension, finger pointing, lip movement, vocalization, head movement, withdrawal, etc.
   (c) Oral reading rhythmical, high pitched voice, meaningless substitutions, etc.

4. Listening Level - Hearing Level - Capacity Level (not I.Q.)
   (a) Comprehension: 75% minimum
   (b) Ability to relate experience to information gained through listening
   (c) Ability to use language structure and vocabulary comparable to material heard.

INFORMAL READING INVENTORY
SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OF ERRORS

Substitution	She is ~~We are~~
Addition	The little girl
Omission	The nice boy
Repetition	We can dig
Phrasing	I /went// to (make notations)
Help given	//// /blaze/ (after 5 seconds of hesitation, help the child with the word)

Notations

Lip movement	LM
Finger pointing	FP
Head movement	HM

Sample Informal Reading Inventory

Peter liked everything about the seashore. He ~~liked~~ biked the way/the waves//rolled in/

HM and/the/way the water changed ~~color~~ colors with the sky. He liked to //// /listen/ to the stories the fisherman told as they fixed mixed their nets/on the beach/.

FP He liked most of all to hear often Fisherman Bill tell/about//the Bad White Whale.

"He seemed to lie in wait for//fishermen returning//home with a big catch. Just when the wharf was in sight, up came this white whale.

"First /he surfaced/and//// /blew/ water up like a tall ~~tall~~ white feather. Then he dived down into/the ocean and came/up from under the boat.'

"Boat, fisherman, and fish, all were turned over into the water."

Fisherman Bill would//// /shake/ his bed head.

"He was a bad white whale if there ever was one!"

KEEPING CUMULATIVE RECORDS

Each teacher is to file the following information in the child's cumulative record folder. The results of these tests will be of the greatest help to you and the succeeding teachers in determing each child's needs and his stage of development.

1. Ginn Readiness Test results
2. Informal Reading Inventory
3. Interest Inventory from Readiness Test
4. Handwriting Pre-Test and Post-Test
5. Any other diagnostic tests administered such as the McCullough Word-Analysis Test
6. Ginn Achievement Test results
7. Standard Achievement Test results
8. Vermilion Parish Reading Record Form

A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

TO ACCOMPANY TRAILS TO TREASURE, 100 EDITION

Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit I It Could Happen to You Time: Four Weeks	Fictional situation involving this age group of children			
Selection: "The Fishing Trip"	Salmon; state of Washington; Henry Huggins	Main idea, picture reading		Gates Peardon Int. SA No. 15
Poem: "The Island"	Using the imagination to go to distant places			
Selection: "The Bottom of the Batting List"	Baseball; something one scorns from ignorance can turn out to have value	Reading diagrams; sequence	Reader's Digest 5 "A Sporting Proposition"	
Selection: "Chica"	One should not judge from appearance alone Ranch life-cow ponies	Colorful language; table of contents	Controlled Reader E-12 "American Cowboy" Reader's Digest 5 "The Saga of the Saddle"	

A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

TO ACCOMPANY TRAILS TO TREASURE, 100 EDITION

Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit I (Cont'd) Selection: "The Little Park"	Playground in a city; petitions	Details-referent words		Gates Peardon Int. RD
Selection: "Oliver and the Model T"	An old automobile race during a town celebration	Sequence; note-taking; similes	Controlled Reader EE-2 "The Flying Teapot"	
Unit II To Make You Laugh Time: Four Weeks	Humorous interpretations; tall tales; exaggeration		Controlled Reader E-23 "Herbert's Front Walk"	
Selection: "Mel's Magic Brain Machine"	Boy develops a brain machine to make new friends	Main idea; selecting sources of information	Controlled Reader EE-7 "How Tom Sawyer White-washed the Fence"	Gates Peardon Int. SA
Poem: "How to Tell the Wild Animals"	Identifying the lion, tiger, leopard, bear, crocodile, hyenea, and the chameleon			

A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

TO ACCOMPANY TRAILS TO TREASURE, 100 EDITION

Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit II (Cont'd)				
Radio play: "With the Sunrise in His Pocket"	Tall tales of Davy Crockett	Main and subordinate ideas; notetaking; recording information	Reader's Digest 5 "Daniel Boone-Trail Blazer"	Gates Peardon Int. SA
Selection: "Paul's Great Flapjack Griddle"	Tall tale-Paul Bunyan	Card catalogue; figurative language		
Poems: "A Tiger's Tale, The Lion, and The Python"	Humorous poems			
Selection: "Wise Alois"	Every list of learning, if well used, has some value	Drawing conclusions; study procedures	Controlled Reader E-6 "The Talking Dog"	

A GUIDE TO USING SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit III Bright Heritage Time: Four Weeks	Biographical sketches of famous people in the fields of aviation, medicine, navigation, mechanics, and music		Controlled Reader E-20 "Wilderness Scout" EE-15 "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys" Reader's Digest 5 "Why Lincoln Grew a Beard"	
Selection: "Amelia Earhart"	Biography of a famous aviatrix	Skimming; reading maps; details		Gates Peardon Int. RD
Selection: "The Heroes of Yellow-Jack"	Dr. Carlos Finley discovers how to control yellow fever	Using an index; figurative language		
Selection: "The Call of the Sea"	Captain Paul Cuffe, Negro sea captain, trader and philanthropist	Skimming for details about the setting and time; comparing stories	Controlled Reader E-7 "George Washington Carver"	

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit III (Cont'd)				
Selection: "Henry Can Fix It"	Henry Ford, inventor of machinery	Skimming for information; condensing factual material; card catalogue; story sequence		
Poem: "Victory"	Biography of a famous mountain climber			
Selection: "Mozart, the Wonder Boy"	Mozart, world famous musician	Comparing story characters; reference books; context clues	Controlled Reader EE-19 "Park Bench Statesman" EE-25 "Stenka Razin"	
Poem: "History"	Study of deeds of men		Reader's Digest 5 "The Genius of Samuel Morse"	

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit IV Round About North America Time: Four Weeks	Stories in different parts of continent depicting varied life in each area		Controlled Reader E-19 "New York City Underground" Reader's Digest 5 "Bells Salute Mt. Vernon"	
Selection: "Putting Into"	Migrant farm worker; problem of moving during school term	Interpreting characters' feelings; understanding relationships		
Poem: "The Long Road West"	Road of a cowboy			
Selection: "Saving the 559"	Special knowledge proves useful to children from Ontario	Population map; context clues	Controlled Reader EE-6 "The Best Kiter" Reader's Digest 5 "Klondike Stampede"	

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	Basal Selection		Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit IV (Cont'd) Selection: "Homemade Fiddle"	Young mountain fiddler from Smokies wins contest	Imagery in stories; story details		Gates Peardon Int. RD
Selection: "Tara's Burro"	Indian boy from Mexico works to buy a burro	Use of words by author; paragraph structure; product map		
Poem: "Burro with the Long Ears"	Navaho Indian boy and his burro			
Selection: "Gloucester Boy"	Journey of New England fishing party; cod fishing	Main idea; recalling story details	Controlled Reader EE-10 "Scallops"	Gates Peardon Int. SA
Poem: "The Sea Wolf"	Based on legend of Sea Wolf			

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	Basal Selections		Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit V When Roads Led West Time: Four Weeks	Life during the pioneer days; historical tales			
Selection: "Lost Boy"	Quaker boy and his strong family bond	Interpretation; diagram	Controlled Reader E-5 "Lost Boy"	
Poem: "The Old Coach Road"	Spot of berries once was old coach road		Controlled Reader E-21 "The Huckster Wagon"	
Selection: "The Unexpected Fawn"	Wisconsin pioneers; shearing sheep; new pet fawn	Drawing conclusions; taking notes and cataloging	Reader's Digest 5 "Run Sheep Dog, Run"	
Poem: "Indian Pipe and Moccasin Flower"	Indians once walked where flowers now grow			

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit V (Cont'd)				
Selection: "A Famous Ride"	Johnny Frey, Pony Express service; horses of the pony express	Main ideas and details; trail maps		Gates Peardon Int. RD
Poem: "The Railroad Cars Are Coming"	Surprise of the railroad to the prairie animals			
Selection: "The Grizzly"	Cabin life in California; boy's struggle to save his family from a grizzly bear	Making inferences; main idea; context clues		Gates Peardon Int. SA
Poem: "The Flower-Fed Buffaloes"	Early surroundings around buffaloes		Controlled Reader EE-20 "The Last Buffalo Hunt"	
Selection: "Courage Leads the Way"	Exploration of Lewis and Clark with Indian guide; encounters with danger	Trails map study; outlining		

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit V Cont'd Poem: "Cottonwood Leaves"	Tempo of war dance matches a burning fire			
Unit VI Great Old Tales Time: Four Weeks	Tales of the ancient world of Greek mythology and tales of justice		Controlled Reader EE-12 "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp"	
Selection: "Pandora"	Greek myth tells how trouble began and how hope rises above it	Skimming; sequence in outlining		
Selection: "A Horse Afraid of His Shadow"	Greek myth; wisdom of Alexander the Great defeats his problem	Judging and interpreting facts		
Selection: "Androcles and the Lion"	Run away slave and lion become friends and save each other	Following directions and making outlines		Gates Peardon Int. FD

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit VI Cont'd Selection: "The Bell of Atri"	A horse rang the bell in Atri to render justice; cruelty has no place in society	Imagery in printed text		
Selection: "William Tell"	Tell ordered to shoot apple from his son's head; fight for liberty	Main idea		Gates Peardon Int. SA
Selection: "Robin Hood and the Sheriff"	Robin Hood of England, contrary to modern ideas of justice, wins sheriff's archery contest	Main ideas for an outline; context clues		Gates Peardon Int. SA
Poem: "Hiawatha's Hunting"	Legendary Indian who proves he has reached manhood			

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit VII Outer Space-Fun and Fact Time: Four Weeks	Stories based on fact and fiction		Controlled Reader EE-17 "Daughter of the Clouds"	
Selection: "The Jet-Propelled Shoes"	Imaginary trip to London with imaginary space character	Making inferences		
Selection: "Danny Dunn and the Anti-gravity Paint"	Outer space; imaginary experiment with paint and space	Reading a diagram		
Selection: "Castaways in Space"	Space pilots on trip to Mars; emergency helps to prove themselves	Making judgments; following written directions		Gates Peardon Int. FD
Selection: "Faster Than Sound"	Bill Bridgeman broke height and speed records; soon to be broken again	Story detail; reading a diagram; context clues		Gates Peardon Int. RD

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit VII Cont'd Selection: "Explorer Is in Orbit"	Description of first flight of American-made satellite-1958	Story details; reading graphs		Gates Peardon Int. RD
Poem: "Universe"	Skies, seas, earth, etc. help to give universe meaning			
Unit VIII In the Face of Danger Time: Four Weeks	Courageous people who have faced danger bravely; from Alaska to Caribbean		Controlled Reader E-13 "Boy of Yorktown" E-18 "Hurricane Light"	
Selection: "Balto's Race against Death"	Diphtheria epidemic in Alaska; struggle to get antitoxin to Nome safely	Using telephone directory; figurative speech	Reader's Digest 5 "A Question of Courage"	
Poem: "The Wolf Cry"	Arctic night and frightening wolf cry			

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Basal Selections			Supplementary Materials	
Stories and Poems	Topics	Skills	Topics	Skills
Unit VIII Cont'd Selection: "Two Chests of Treasure"	Young boy shipwrecked near Jamaica; pirates and treasure chests	Picture clues; recognizing mood of story	Controlled Reader E-2 "Stowaway on the Santa Maria" Reader's Digest 5 "Boy on a Raft"	
Selection: "The Feather of Northman"	Young boy, traveling down Columbia River, proves to be brave and is awarded feather of Northman	Map reading; following directions; choosing references		Gates Peardon Int. FD
Poem: "Forest Boat Song"	Canoeman must do job no matter what weather is like			
Selection: "Hoosier Barbecue"	Barbecue on Indian mound in Indiana, boy hunts for arrowheads; boy helps people to safety after storm	Reference books; outlining		
Selection: "Davy Goes Scouting"	Boy from coast of North Carolina visits kinfolks in Cumberland Valley. He gets lost in forest but is later rescued.	Making inferences; recalling details		Gates Peardon Int. RD

MULTI-LEVEL USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The following filmstrips and stories were not recommended for specific correlation with the basal text. These may be utilized at any grade level to provide for individual needs of the group.

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4-D

D 1 - "Swamp Snake"
D 5 - "The Palace Made by Music"
D13 - "The Many-Colored Serape"
D15 - "The Little Mermaid"
D19 - "A Day in Korea"
D20 - "Clouds"
D22 - "Penguins on Parade"
D25 - "Albert Schwitzer"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4-DD

DD 7 - "Tips on Eating"
DD11 - "Joseph"
DD12 - "Smog - Enemy of the City"
DD14 - "The Great Alaskan Earthquakes"
DD17 - "The Smoke-eaters"
DD19 - "Day-old Bread"
DD22 - "Mother's Cabbage Soup"
DD23 - "Manfred von Richthofen"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4

"Nature's Super-Senses"
"A Home for Ted"
"Underground Fairyland"
"Annie Oakley"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 4 (Cont'd)

"Last Escape"

"Conversation With a Bird-Spotter"

"Balsa, Nature's Wonder Wood"

"Hot Magic"

"Chesapeake Shell Game"

"Flood"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-E

E 1 - "New Boy at Tanglewood"

E 3 - "The Money Maker"

E 4 - "Singing Wire"

E 8 - "Mystery in the Old House"

E 9 - "The Meaning of the Word"

E10 - "The Meaning of the Word"

E11 - "Greased Lightning"

E14 - "Toby's Otter"

E16 - "The Great Frog War"

E23 - "Herbert's Front Walk"

E24 - "Turtles in the House"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-EE

EE 1 - "The Lemon Ice War"

EE 3 - "The Runaway"

EE 5 - "The Wax People"

EE 8 - "The Lazy Koala"

EE 9 - "Ma Haller Pins on the Badge"

EE11 - "The Fighting Seabees"

EE13 - "Giant Meets Lee"

EE14 - "New Cop on the Beat"

EE16 - "Water, Water, But Not Everywhere"

EE18 - "Dick Whittington's Cat"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5-EE (Cont'd)

EE21 - "A Strange Visitor"

EE22 - "The Golden Touch"

EE23 - "Saturday Morning"

EE24 - "Adventure in Cnossus"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 5

"Mothers of the Wild"

"Sheik Justice"

"A Letter for Bobby"

"Old Slowpoke, the Possum"

"History As Tree Rings Tells It"

"Sea Lions"

"Porky - Nature's Pincushion"

"Winter Wonder"

"Shoes for the Children of Drancy"

"The Builders of the Bridge"

"Hero in Shining Feathers"

"Engine Number 999"

"Hawaii: Island Paradise"

"The Sergeant and His Shoeshine Boys"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-F

F2 - "R.F.D."

F3 - "The Sea Captain and the Albatross"

F4 - "Fair Trader"

F5 - "Get 'Em While They're Hot"

F6 - "Only a Miracle"

F 9 - "The Would-Be Wizard"

F11 - Part II "Escape on Ice"

F13 - "First Man Across"

F14 - "Over the Alps"

F16 - "The Golden Cities of Cibola"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-F (Cont'd)

F18 - "A Man of Words"

F20 - "Scarce As Hen's Teeth"

F23 - "It's the Ham in Them"

F24 - "Adventures of a Scientist"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6-FF

FF 2 - "The Language of the Bees"

FF 3 - "Sasquatch, Monster of Our Time"

FF 4 - "The Swamp Fox"

FF 5 - "A Fight With An Octopus"

FF 7 - "The Spanish Riding School"

FF 9 - "The Desert Rat"

FF12 - "Where the Buffalo Roam"

FF13 - "The Sea-Going Lawnmower"

FF16 - "The Tractor"

FF17 - "A Perfect Father"

FF21 - "The Singing Slugger"

FF23 - "Fire On the Oriskany!"

FF25 - "Medicine Man"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 6

"Mile-a-Minute Sledding"

"Paul Revere and the World He Lived In"

"My Friend Lora, the Seal"

"Hoofs on the Prarie"

"The Wonder of Wood"

"My Father, Marconi"

"The Flight of the Dragonette"

"They Remembered the Birkenhead"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Corrleated with Basal Text - Level 7-GH

GH2 - "Come for a Spin"

GH4 - "The Glass Works"

GH5 - "Duel at 70 Miles an Hour"

GH6 - "Praying Preyers"

GH7 - "The Liberty Bell"

GH8 - "How Man Learned to Fly"

GH9 - "King of the Prehistoric Monsters"

GH10 - "The Telegram"

GH11 - "The Beast That Never Was"

GH15 - "Stalked by a Grizzly"

GH19 - "Early Days Ashore"

GH22 - "Sam Patch"

GH24 - "The World's Oldest Warship"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 8-HG

HG1 - "Pokey"

HG2 - "Champion Stock"

HG5 - "Chased By the Trail"

HG6 - "Casey Jones"

HG7 - "The Great Chicago Fire of 1871"

HG8 - "The South American 'Didi'"

HG9 - "They're Crazy Over Rocks"

HG10 - "Homemade Gold"

HG11 - "At Home With the Termites"

HG13 - "The Squires Win Golden Spurs"

HG14 - "America's Strangest Animal"

HG15 - Part I "Charles Goodyear"

HG16 - Part II "Charles Goodyear"

HG17 - "Thar She Blows"

Controlled Reader Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Level 8-HG (Cont'd)

HG20 - "Never Monkey With a Baboon"

HG21 - "Before the Circus Comes to Town"

HG22 - "Tracking Counterfeiters"

HG24 - "Haym Solomon"

HG25 - "The Lost Colony of the Confederacy"

Reader's Digest Stories Not Correlated with Basal Text - Advanced

"Why Not Speed Up Your Reading?"

"Twenty Most Common Questions Asked About Dogs"

"How They Captured the Rainbow"

"They Found the New World"

"My Fight with Jack Dempsey"

"The Fiercest Animal on Earth"

"Why Live in Alaska?"

"The Light in the Window"

"The Mystery of the Trace Elements"

"Roger Williams - First Modern American"

READING STORIES TO CHILDREN

A teacher's comprehensive background of knowledge - of poetry, prose, stories of various kinds, books of different type of content - is very helpful in the motivation and guidance of pupils in reading. An oral reading teacher should love the old gems but keep abreast of the new. She should be alert to the precious tales of childhood and the accomplishments of adulthood. A very fine story can be spoiled by inept reading, but a simple story may be entertaining because a teacher knows it perfectly, has prepared adequately to read it, and presents it with the right tone in a pleasant and considerate manner. A teacher who reads well orally from the best authors and poets will so motivate pupils to read that the time will come when all the pupils of a class will desire to read.[1]

Books or stories chosen to be read aloud to children should be selected on the basis of literary quality and oral readability. Teachers are advised to consult librarians and various lists to be found in professional publications in addition to their own knowledge of children's literature for suggested titles. The list included here was taken from Language Arts Guide, Lexington Public Schools, Lexington, Massachusetts.

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[1]James A. Fitzgerald and Patricia G. Fitzgerald, Teaching Reading and the Language Arts. (Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1965).

SUGGESTED STORIES FOR ORAL READING BY THE TEACHER - GRADE 5

Benson, Sally. Stories of the Gods and Heroes. Dial, 1940.

Boston, Lucy. The Stranger at Green Knowe. Harcourt, 1961.

Bowers, Gwendolyn. Brother to Galahad. Walck, 1963.

Burnford, Sheila. The Incredible Journey. Little, 1961.

De Jong, Meindert. House of Sixty Fathers. Harper, 1956.

Graham, Kenneth. The Reluctant Dragon. Holiday, 1953.

Henry, Marguerite. Misty of Chincoteaque. Rand, 1947.

Holling, Holling C. Seabird. Houghton, 1948.

Lewis, C. S. The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe. Macmillan, 1950.

Norton, Mary. The Borrowers. Harcourt, 1953.

Shotwell, Louise. Roosevelt Grade. World, 1963.

Sperry, Armstrong. Call It Courage. Macmillan, 1940.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SPELLING PROGRAM

The purpose of the spelling program is to teach pupils to spell words they will use in their written expression. To accomplish this, spelling should be introduced in a meaningful situation. If a child does not know or understand a word, he will not use it in his written or oral language.

The method used in our text, Sound and Sense, is explained in the teacher's edition. The success of the spelling program will depend on how adequately this method is implemented. The teacher's effort should be directed toward the efficiency with which she uses this method.

The development of spelling ability is not limited to what is done in periods specifically devoted to teaching spelling. Pupils learn to spell many words by reading. As reading abilities are developed, spelling is improved.

Composition contributes much to spelling. Correct spelling is a factor in acceptable written work, and there should be increasing emphasis upon it in intermediate grades and beyond.

Better spelling occurs when shortcomings in speech are overcome. Mispronunciations have been found to be related to disabilities in spelling. Correct pronunciation is an essential step in learning spelling.

Children learn to spell many words in activities outside the spelling class. This points to the need for coordinating instruction in spelling periods with the development of spelling ability in other activities.

A definite plan for correcting spelling errors should exist. The mere checking of spelling errors does little good unless accompanied by an effective plan for learning the words which have been misspelled. The more pupils accept responsibility for detecting spelling errors and learning the misspelled words, the better. Pupils should correct their own trial tests. This focuses the attention of the individual pupil on each word he has misspelled, as well as on the correct spelling of the word. To have each pupil correct his own paper is better than to have pupils exchange papers or to have the teacher correct them. Checking their own papers will help establish the habit and improve the ability of proofreading.

SPELLING DEMONS

As a result of three independent studies of the words frequently misspelled by elementary school pupils, a combined list has been published in Education Today Bulletin No. 56.

Fourteen words common to all three lists were: coming, every, February, friend, here, know, some, their, there, they, too, two, very, would.

The 225 demons in the combined list are given below, as a guide to teachers in the reduction of spelling errors.

ache	another	been	business	clothes
again	answer	before	busy	color
all right	any	beginning	buy	coming
always	apple	believe	came	cough
am	around	birthday	can't	could
among	asked	blue	caught	country
an	babies	bought	children	course
and	beautiful	break	choose	cousin
animals	because	built	Christmas	dear

decided	for	having	jumped	minute
didn't	forty	he	jumping	money
different	friend	hear	just	morning
doctor	friends	heard	know	mother
does	frightened	here	laid	Mrs.
done	from	him	let's	much
don't	getting	hoarse	letter	my
down	goes	hour	like	name
dropped	going	how	likes	named
early	good-by	I	little	none
easy	grammar	I'll	looked	now
enough	guess	instead	loose	o'clock
every	half	interesting	lose	October
everybody	Halloween	it	making	off
February	happened	its	many	often
fine	have	it's	me	on
first	haven't	January	meant	once

one	seems	surprise	threw	want
our	separate	swimming	through	wanted
people	shoot	teacher	time	was
place	since	tear	tired	we
play	some	than	to	weak
pretty	something	Thanksgiving	today	wear
raise	sometime	that's	together	Wednesday
read	sometimes	the	tonight	went
ready	started	their	too	were
received	stationery	them	tried	when
right	stopped	then	trouble	where
running	straight	there	truly	whether
said	sugar	they	Tuesday	which
Santa Claus	summer	they're	two	whole
Saturday	Sunday	things	until	will
says	suppose	though	used	with
school	sure	thought	very	woman

won't

would

write

writing

wrote

you

your

you're

In grade four students should concentrate their efforts on improving their cursive writing skills. All, or nearly all, written work in this grade should be done in cursive writing.

This is not to say that manuscript writing should be forgotten. It is necessary for map work, filling in blanks, posters, etc., and should be maintained. Students should be encouraged to increase the speed of their writing during this year, but even more important than speed is legibility. In this grade, the emphasis should be placed on making strokes in an easy, swinging fashion, pausing only long enough to change direction. With such a rhythmic style, both speed and legibility can be achieved.

By the time students reach the fifth grade, they have had considerable practice in developing the skills needed for a legible handwriting. The fifth grade work should emphasize fluency by giving additional practice and concentrate on eliminating any weaknesses that remain.

By the time students reach the sixth grade, they should have acquired all the skills necessary for good handwriting. It is important that the work of this year be organized to insure that each student gains these essential skills. Continued

practice and self-evaluation are necessary for improvement in the use of these skills.

Teachers at every grade level should call a halt to poor writing habits and hold every student to established standards of neatness and legibility. If every teacher, especially those in departmentalized situations, consistently refused to accept careless, haphazard written work, penmanship would improve. Praise those students who do improve. Even junior high students respond to encouragement and appreciation of their efforts.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE TEACHING OF HANDWRITING

1. Make a definite plan for each lesson, changing the type frequently to arouse and maintain interest.
2. Study and practice the letters before attempting to demonstrate on the chalkboard.
3. Check the commonly made errors in letter formations, and give special drill on them.
4. Compare writing with early attempts to note degree of growth. Keep a progress folder.
5. Encourage good posture by commending those who are showing improvement.
6. Help the child to understand the following terms: slant, undercurve, retrace, uniform, size, movement, and rhythm.
7. Provide practice at the chalkboard and on paper to help the child develop a feeling of rhythm and to acquire the habit of writing rhythmically.
8. Line the chalkboard which is to be used for demonstration.
9. Encourage expressions from the child as to the faults in writing and the remedy for the same.
10. Form the habit of neatness and orderliness in all written work.

Pre-Test and Post-Test
Noble and Noble Publishers, Inc

> I realize how important it is to improve the quality of my handwriting. I expect to practice the exercises in this book every day. I know that they will help me to judge my handwriting and to develop the easy flowing style that I need.

This test contains every letter of the alphabet. Dictate it to your students at the beginning of the year, before their study of handwriting for this grade. They should write in cursive style as you dictate the test. Their test papers should then be made the basis of your lessons for several weeks. During this time, you should also teach them how to check their handwriting for the Six Handwriting Skills which contain the essentials of all good handwriting. They include:

1. Size - height of letters
2. Slant - uniform slant, parallel down-strokes
3. Shape - width of letters, their similarity to the models
4. Spacing - within a word and between words
5. Sitting on the base line - alignment
6. Style - neatness, clean work, proper margins

After your students have studied the results of this test, the papers should be saved and compared to their results on the final test they will take at the end of the year.

LISTENING

Listening is the primary skill of the language arts, for it is through listening that the baby is aware of speech. He learns to form words through imitation of the sound he hears.

This primary nature of listening tends to make us consider it a natural skill, one that is known by everyone and does not require teaching. We should not assume that listening will take care of itself.

To promote effective listening, teachers should be aware of the assistance they can provide to pupils. The physical conditions of the classroom should be checked. Little attentive listening will be done in a room that is poorly ventilated, overheated, or unusually cold.

Vary the routines of teaching so that children do not become overly fatigued or bored. The listening attentiveness of young children is relatively short. Long periods of uninterrupted listening are less effective than are short experiences interspersed with more active learning activities.

Plan learning activities to include more speaking by children and less by the teacher. The majority of the speaking is often done by the teacher, with relatively infrequent opportunities for students to speak. Children who are involved in an

activity listen more readily, more attentively, for there is a reason to listen.

The teacher should set the style in listening. How the teacher listens to children may influence their habits of listening. The teacher who obviously is not sufficiently interested in a child's presentation before the class cannot expect the class to listen.

To listen is an effort, and just to hear is no merit. Listening is a skill needed by every person every day. The teacher should be aware of the importance of listening and realize that listening skills must be taught. Materials are rapidly appearing on the market to assist the teacher in providing instruction in these skills.

LISTENING ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS

ACTIVITIES

Listening to tape recordings--music, poetry, plays, reports, stories, speeches.

Listening to sound motion pictures for information relevant to content areas.

Listening to choral readings. Participating in choral reading.

Listening to directions. Giving directions.

Listening to stories. Telling stories.

Listening to messages delivered by the public address system. Special activities could be planned for a class in order that specific directions of instructions are given to students in one room or grade.

Participating in conversations and discussions.

Participating in plays, programs, assemblies, radio and television programs, and producing recordings (tapes and records).

Planning listening activities and evaluations of the activities.

Developing class standards for effective listening.

Constructing a listening chart for recording listening progress.

Playing listening games.

Establishing a listening corner in a classroom, stocked with records, record players, tapes and tape recorders, so that the students may engage in independent listening activities.

Providing opportunities for students to utilize receptive and expressive communication skills.

MATERIALS

(These are supplementary materials which a teacher may need to acquire. This is not a list of basic materials, i.e., records, record player, tape recorders, earphones,etc.)

Tapes: Read and Listen tapes with accompanying workbooks produced by the Educational Development Laboratories.
SRA Listening Tapes with accompanying workbooks produced by Science Research Associates

Skill Builders: Listening Skill Builders which are included in most of the SRA Reading Laboratories produced by the Science Research Associates.

Filmstrips: Tachist-O-Films for the improvement of learning produced by the LTS, Incorportated, Texas Educational Aids, 4725 Main, Houston, Texas 77002.

Audio Reader: Tapes and worksheets for oral fluency produced by Califone, Texas Educational Aids, 4725 Main, Houston, Texas 77002.

Books for skill games and activities in listening:

Wagner, Guy, Max Hosier, and Mildred Blackman. Listening Games, Building Listening Skills with Instructional Games. Darien, Connecticut: Teachers Publishing Corporation, 1960.

Russell, David H. and Elizabeth F. Russell. Listening Aids Through the Grades. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1959.

Various language arts text books which are designed to serve college method courses for instruction in the language arts.

LITERATURE

It happens sometimes that literature, its objectives, and its place in the elementary school are confused with reading, its objectives, and its place in the elementary schools. It should be kept in mind that the literature lesson and the reading lesson are not the same. We teach reading in school so that children will learn to read. We teach literature so that children will want to read for their own pleasure. With these distincitons in mind, a consideration of the teacher and literature in the elementary grades is in order.

The teacher holds the key to the success of a literature program. In teaching literature, the teacher should become a willing participator in the lesson. To do this, the teacher first needs to know books. The teacher must also communicate a sincere enjoyment in the literary materials being read. It is useless for teachers to try to interest children in reading something that they themselves do not find enjoyable.

The teacher should present a broad range of materials to the children so that their choices can be made from a broad base. Personal preferences of the teacher, even though narrowed down to one or two types of literature, should not be an obstacle to this presentation.

How are we as teachers going to be sure that our students read good literature outside of the classroom? The usual answer will be, "Make them give book reports." The

children themselves will ask, "Why do we have to have book reports?"

"Because I need to know what you're getting out of the book," will be the teacher's answer.

The book report usually tells the author's name and book title, the locale, theme, and the plot told in the reporter's own words. Sometimes the reader's opinion of the book is required. The report may be either oral or written.

There exists an alternative to book reports, book introductions. A book introduction is a plan for children and a book to meet each other. Enough is told about the book introduced so as to make further acquaintance easier and desirable. The introduction usually includes the name of the author and title and some incident in the story preferably read aloud so that the exact words of the story itself can be shared. The plot is not disclosed nor are surprises in the story given away. Book recommendations are usually oral. Book reports differ from book recommendations mainly in that the book report's attention is on the reporter, whereas in the book introduction, the attention is focused on the book.

ORAL COMPOSITION

By far the greater number of people speak their language without writing it. The length of time that writing has been in use is short in comparison with the length of time spoken language has been in existence. The language an individual speaks remains throughout his life the most utilized method of communication with his fellow man.

The normal child vocalizes shortly after birth and progresses from about seven sounds in the first two months of life to a rate as high as thirty thousand words a day by the age of six.[1]

In planning language development, it is important to consider two problems: (1) how to develop new abilities, habits, and skills of expression; and (2) how to guide each child to change from ineffective or defective language habits to effective and acceptable ways of communicating with others.

Speaking, which was so frequently used in preschool periods must be restrained to

[1]John E. Anderson, "Principles of Growth and Maturity in Language", Elementary English Review, 18:250, November 1941.

some degree in school. The child must learn that speaking is not just a matter of saying anything and everything that comes to mind. The etiquette of communicating with others involves listening and giving thought to the expressions of others. A child should learn to meet people with poise, to speak clearly in all situations, to use an acceptable vocabulary in good taste, and to develop competence in listening and speaking.

Teachers have the responsibility of making children sensitive to "levels" of oral communication. Classes and individuals in classes differ enormously in their backgrounds. Playground English will differ from the structures set forth in the English text. Teachers must avoid stating flatly that substandard English is "bad" or "unacceptable". The text and the teacher give what help they can in presenting standard forms and explaining that this is the kind of English used in colleges, business, government, and in exercises for English and other subjects in school. Accept what the child says and with careful modeling of both text and teacher, effective and acceptable oral communication can be developed.

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